# THE HOME JOURNAL.

VOLUME XIX.

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 17, 1880.

NUMBER 36.

The Pocket Handkerchief. We may forget our purse, our penknife, and many other things, says the London Hatter, without experiencing any great inconvenience, and even without its being known at times, but to lose or mislay the handkerchief may be followed by very grave consequences, as we all know, Moreover, we make use of this article in many other different ways. All who make use of spectacles do not remove them from their nose in order to put them very carefully into the case without using the handkerchief, and they use it again the handkereinet, and they use it again before putting them on, wiping the glasses with great care. The majority of people pay by far too little attention to an object so indispensable. Many put it into the same pocket with their keys, their purse, their smill-box, without troubling themselves concerning the many strange substances with which its tissue will not fail to come in contact in tissue will not fail to come in contact in so miscellaneous a company, and which might sully the purity which the hand-kerchief ought to pessess. Does one go to pay a visit? Before presenting themselves to the person they wish to thank or solicit, some have been known to dust their boots with the handkerchief. Does the careful wife see some grains of dust left on her ornaments? She makes them disappear with her handkerchief. Boys in the school-room elean their slates. them disappear with her handkershief. Boys in the school-room clean their slates with them in the play-ground the handkershief is the necessary attendant of a multitude of games. With this shey wipe off the dirt; they strike off the dust, It is used to stop the blood that flows from wounds—always very numerous in the age of leap-frog and pris neces hase; the age also of communism in handkershiefs. With wounds come tears, and the handkershief, full of dust, spotted with dirt, with the blood of bodies known or unknown serves again for wining the

G CO.

portance, its uses, and its abuses. Why Some Americans Like England.

It has often occurred to me that many of the New Yorkers who do not come to London have kindred feelings, and are in similar positions to the Londoners who do not go to New York. Similarly, it seems to me that the nice people you meet in America are like the nice people you meet in England, "But," said an American artist to me discussing these affinities. "I have just come up from Cookham on the Upper Thames, and you ask me why we Americans get so atached to England when we really get to know the country. I will tell you. It is settled. It is quiet; you can rest here, I walked from Cookham to Meamenham Abbey. A lovely spot. I and A few callers came, ladies and gentlemen boating down the Thames, and that was all, Quiet, fresh, lovely meadows, a shining river, an abbey 1,000 years old and a quiet country hotel like a private gentleman's house, sir, in my country that hotel would have been a great white, staring, modern palace, with smoking and flirting and cocktail-making and howling going on that would drive you mad! Peace, quiet, finish, the end of things, a dream of old worlds, a present of repose where you may cultivate art and live on a moderate income; that is why we Americans love England,"—English letter to New York Times.

#### French Treatment of Hysteries.

A new treatment of hysterical affections is noticed in the Gazette Medicale of Paris. In cases of paralysis of sensation it has often been observed that when a metal is applied for a certain time to the insensible surface of a limb at the end of about a quarter of an hour an incomplete sensibility returned, on a restricted zone of skin, and from that point spreads gradually during the twenty-four hours over the whole limb. Sensibility returns, and at the same time the skin reddens, the temperature rises, and even the mus cular force seems increased. Strange to say, however, in respect to this principle of treatment, all metals do not act in the same way with the same patients-on some gold, while on others copper or zinc is efficient—though the same metal always on the same patient. Some of the most eminent French physicians and chemists have directed their attention to this subject.

# A Phenomenal Whistler.

William Gumby, a colored man living in Philadelphia, is a very remarkable whistler. His notes are indescribably sweet, and yet withal powerful enough to fill a large-sized hall. Gumby can whistle in two distinct octaves at the same time, and when asked to give an exhibition of his skill he whistled the Mocking Bird" and several other tunes in a manner in which not two but three seem to be something between a flute and a fife, possessing the sweetness of the one combined with the shrillness of the other, and yet possessing something that belonged to neither. He intends to perfect himself, and then appear on the

#### SUNSEE.

BY HALLIE C. YOUNG,

In the far west, as the day grows old, I watch a city of densiting gold: From the minure's wat perce the sky I fister to lear the menzion's cry; Allars are many—and all adjectors. Their memos smoke is white as snow; I hanners of criment are fleating out From arches of coal scattered about; Skeples and aprice in spletcher tie. And temples of jasper touch the sky,

Hast then, of city above the trees, An Abstard and Hebries?
My fancy is bury in peopling thes, is high above our earth and war.
Thy glery illumines the briding shies, And I diverse there a glimpse of parallics, And worker, mil working from star, wearness swing the rates alar.

#### THE GOLDEN AGE,

California.

language of the pocket handkerchief. And how useful it often is as a help to the pocket or the hand-bag! How many mushrooms, myrtle-berries, strawberries, and raspberries have been gathered into the handkerchief in young days, and more valuable things in later life! Then there may be evil results traced to it—a number of ailments of which one cannot guess the origin; diseases of the nose and eyes. Fortunate it is for him that incurs nothing worse; diphtheria, for example, which the handkerchief may heedlessly transmit. Let us not use the handkerchief with a great disgust for another's handkerchief on account of the disagreeable, nay, dangerous consequences that may ensue. Much more might be said about the pocket handerchief, but enough has been hinted at to set the reader to thinking upon its importance, its uses, and its abuses.

Ik was located near the confluence of the damage in the set of the confluence of the said about the pocket handerchief, but enough has been hinted at to set the reader to thinking upon its importance, its uses, and its abuses.

Ik was located near the confluence of the lowest abtoriginal type dominated all the rest. The west can hand middle forks of the American, By the close of June the discoveries had extended to all the forks of the American, wooded hills, slopping from the coast targe on the west and the Sierras on the close of June the discoveries had extended to all the forks of the American, wooded hills, slopping from the scatt targe on the west and the Sierras on the close of June the discoveries had extended to all the forks of the American, wooded hills, slopping from the coast targe on the west and the Sierras on the close of June the close of June the discoveries had extended to all the forks of the American, wooded hills, slopping from the coast targe on the west and the Sierras on the close of June (had the coast and extle close of June the close of June (had the

set the reader to thinking upon its imthe Rio de los Americanos with the Sacramente. To the far south, beyond the far from the Pacific occurs, stood the "Cindad de los Augeles," Mexican in its enstruction and population. A Catholic mission at South Burbara and another at San Luis Obaşo (Saint Louis, he Bishop); another at Monterey on the bay of that mane; another at Santa Chara in the lovely valley of that mane; another called Mission de San Jose not far from the latter, and another at the village of Yerba Buena, which has since grown into the city of San Francisco It was then a collection of adobes, built around the public square we now call
"the Plaza." The waters of the bay
extended as far as Montgomery street,
where the Bank Exchange now stands, and a few whalers and small coasting schooners lay at anchor 300 yards from stands on Battery street. There were also American sottlements at Sonoma and Napa, composed of farmers who emigrated from the Western States . arose along the borders of the fule that smoke from the but of the lonely trapper of beaver. These, with the ranch of the old Dons, their corruls and the inevitable adobe dwellings, surrounded by innumerable cattle and horses, made up the sum of what there was of civilized and semi-civilized life in California at Buena were discussing their situation, Now and then a vessel put into the bay of Monterey, or San Francisco, or San Diego, to lead with hides, or a whaler for repairs, dropping a few Mexican dollars or doubloom, which were the currency of the country. It was, to an active or ambitious mind, a dull and active or amortions mind, a dart and listless life; but to the majority, who loved case, a healthy elimate and beauti-fully-diversified scenery.

A peasing land of drower head it was, Of drains that dictors the list sold eye, And of gay cattles in the clouds that poss, Forever flashing through a summer sky.

About the same hour that the two Yerba Buena printers were deploring their fate of isolation from the busy world, a scene was enacting that was to have a greater effect upon the material interests of modern society them any event since the discovery of America, It was on the 19th day of January, 1848, on the south fork of the American river, fifty-four miles east of Sutter's Fort. Early in the morning of that day, James W. Marshall, who was building a mill for himself and Sutter, from which they expected to supply the ranches and settlements with pine lumber, picked up from the bedrocks of the race of the mill a small piece of yellow metal. It weighed about seventeen grains. It was malle able, heavier than silver, and in all respects resembled gold. About 4 o'clock in the evening Marshall exhibited his find to the circle composing the millcompany laborers. Their names were James W. Marshall, P. L. Wimmer, Mrs. Wimmer, James Barger, Ira Willis, Syd-ney Willis, Alexander Stephens, James Brown, Ezkiah Persons, Henry Bigler, Israel Smith, William Johnson, George Evans, Charles Bennett and William Scott. The conference resulted in the rejection of the idea that it was gold,

enough, and the discoverer found its like in all the surrounding gulches wherever he dug for it. The secret could not be long kept. It was known at Yerba Buena three months after the discovery, and the two printers above men-tioned put this slight notice of it in their

tioned put this slight notice of it in their weekly paper, The Californian, on the 19th of April: New Gean Mine,—It is stated that a net gold nine has been discovered on the American Fork of the Sacramento, supposed to be it was not) on the land of William A. Leidesdorff, Esq. of this place. A specimen of the gold has been exhibited, and is represented to be very pure. May opened with accounts of new dis-

and opened with accounts of new dis-coveries. The Californian of May 3 said: "Soven men, with picks and spades, gathered \$1,600 worth in fifteen days," That was a little more than \$15 per day per man. On the 17th of May the same paper said; "Many persons have already left the coast for the dig-gings, Considerable excitement exists here, Merchants and mechanics are here, Merchants and mechanics are closing doors, Lawyers and alcaldes are leaving their desks, farmers are neglecting their crops and whole families are forsaking their homes" for the diggings. By May 24 gold dust had become an article of merchandise, the price being from \$14 to \$16 per ounce, The Californian of that date had these advertisements:

Cash will be paid for California gold by
R. R. Brekanew.
Watchmaker and Jow ler. San Francisco.
Gain 1 doi:0.000001
Mesers. Dickson & Hay are purchasers of
Sacramento gold. A liberal price given.
Rus Hay.

On the 20th of May the Californian issued a slip stating that its further publication, for the present, would cause, with dirt, with the blood of bodies known or unknown, serves again for wiping the cyes, the nose, or the cheeks furrowed with tears. We do not wish, and we can not tell here all the strange uses that people make of the pocket handkerchief. And then what signals have been conveyed by it! How many sud-farewells, how many cheerful congratulations! The very method of waving it has a language, as the motions of the fan also have. But no one has hitherto discoursed on the language of the pocket handkerchief. And how useful it often is as a help to the pocket or the hand-bag! How many because nearly all its patrons had gone

> on every part. There are now probably
> 3,000 people, including Indians, engaged
> in collecting gold. The amount collected by each man ranges from \$10 to \$350 collected with the aid of a shovel, pick and a timpon, from \$14 to \$128 per day -averaging \$100. The gross amount collected may exceed \$600,000, of which amount our merchants have received \$250,000, all for goods, and in eight weeks. The lorgest piece known to be found weighs eight pounds."

On the 11th of August the number of white miners was estimated at 4,000. Many of them were of Stephenson's regiion. The Catifornian remarked on that y that " when a man with his pan or basket does not average \$30 to \$10 per day, he moves to another place." Four production of the mines five months after the secret leaded out. In April the price of flour here was \$4 per handred in August it had risen to \$16. All other subsistence supplies rose in the same proportion. Here is part of a letter from Sonoma, to the Californiaa, Aug. 14:
"I have heard from one of our citizens

no has been at the placers only a few seks and collected \$1,500, still average ing \$100 a day. Another, who shut up has hotel here some five or six weeks with a spade, pick and Indian basket, A nan and his wife and boy collected \$500

Sam Brannan laid exclusive claim to Mormon island, in the American, about twenty-eight miles above its mouth, and levied a royalty of 30 per cent, on all the gold taken there by the Mor-mons, who paid it for a while, but refused after they came to a better understanding of the rules of the mines. By lentember the news had spread to Oreon and the southern coast, and on the 2d of that month the Californian notes that 125 persons had arrived in town "by ship" since Aug. 26. In the "Dry Digings"-near Auburn-during the month of August, one man got \$16,000 out of tive cartleads of dirt. In the same dig-

mers a good many were collecting from 800 to \$1,500 a day. In the fall of 1848, John Murphy, now of San Jose, liscovered Murphy's Camp Diggings, in Calaveras, and some soldiers of Ste-phenson's regiment discovered Rich ulch, at Mokelmane hill. That winter one miner at Murphy's realized \$80,000.
It was common report that John Mur-bry, who mined a number of Indians on iges, had collected over \$1,500,000 in gold-dust before the close of the wet eason of 1848. A Frenchman fishing in a prospect hole for frogs for his break at Mokelmane hill, in November, 1818, discovered a speck of gold on the

side of the excavation, which hedugout with his pocket knile and sold for \$2, 150.
Three sailors who had deserted took out \$10,000 in five days on Weber creek. Such strokes of good fortune turned all classes into miners, including the law-yers, doctors and preachers. The exports of gold dust in exchange for pro-duce and merchandise amounted to \$500,000 by the 25th of September. The ruling price of gold dust was \$15 per though its intrinsic value was from \$19 to \$20. A meeting of citizens, Mrs. Wimmer tested it by boiling it in strong lye. Marshall afterward tested it with nitric acid. It was gold, sure passed resolutions in September not to

patronize merchants who refused to take gold dust at \$16 per ounce. A memori-al was also sent from San Francisco to Congress in that month for a branch mint here. It stated, among other things, the opinion that by July 1, 1849, \$5,500,000 worth of dust, at \$16 per ounce, would be taken out of the mines. The fleuries were millions too low. Real The figures were millions too low. Real estate in San Francisco took a sudden rise. A lot on Montgomery street, near Washington, sold in July for \$10,000, and it was resold in November with a shanty on it for \$27,000. Lots in Sacramento, or New Helvetia, also came up to fabulous prices that winter. By the month of October the rush from Oregon caused the Oregon papers to stop publication. In December the Kanakas and

Sonorians came in swarms, A Honolulu leiter, Nov. 11, said : "Such another excitement as the news from California created here the world never saw. I think not less than 500 persons will leave before Jun. 1, and if the news continues good the whole foreign population, except missionaries,

The news did continue good, and they came, some missionaries included. Soon there came up from the mines com-plaints of outrage and lawlessness, mestly against Kanakas and other foreigners How well they were founded, to what they led, and how they were suddenly and summerily siletered, is a story that covers a very interesting part of the history of California, and the progress of civilization in America.

Samper Shahough.

#### Use of Flowers.

It's a trite and homely saying, "You can't out your cake and keep it too," and we are obliged to square our actions with it pretty closely; but there is one peni-for satisfaction in the caltivation of flowers, for, in a certain sense, they are an exception to the practical operations of the rules of addition and subtraction, as embodied in the expression of them in the old and popular axiom above quoted. During the growing and blooming sea-sons of many of the best bedding plants and annuals the flowers can be cut freely and used and the oftener they are removed the greater the amount of bloom. When plants are allowed to perfect seeds, they soon cease to produce more flowers, as the whole strength of the plant is necessary to mature the seeds. Therefore, if you want flowers, cut them and use them; place them on your tables, give them to your friends, and remember may use them to help some one who is dishearbened, or even to lift up a de-graded one who needs, above all else, your sympathy. It would be sad, in-deed, if objects so beautiful as flowers should be the occasion of growing self-fishness. Give them with a liberal hand and he who sends the sunshine and the rain will bless you with increasing blos-sons. A grift of flowers can selden be imappropriate, either to young or old, and parity and goodness are painted on every petal. With the gift

"Our hearts are lighter for its sake, Our faney's age renews its youth, And dimer, membered fictions take

# Petrifaction of a Human Body.

Your correspondent learning that there took the train for that place fo-day to investigate. Quincy is a little village on the line of Logan and Shelley coan ties. Seeking out Dr. W. V. Specceand Mr. William Kellison, to whom my in-formant had directed me, I learned that the reports were true, and that there was a curiosity right there, at least for this art of the world.
Mr. Kellison's mother visited him sev

eral years ago, coming from Illinois. Her son, as in duty bound, gave a bountiful damer in honor of the event. He o much so in fact that the next day she was taken suddenly ill, and after a few hours' illness, died. Mr. Kellison, who is an intelligent farmer, lead his mother buried in a "limestone gray By" knoll o the farm. Five years afterward, on sell-ing the farm, he was esampelled to re-move her remains, when it was dis-covered that the body had turned to solid stone, and it took a dozen men with ropes and pulleys to drag the re-

mains from the grave.

The old lady was seventy years of ago, in good flesh, and weighed about 130 pounds when she died, When exhaunted the petrifaction was perfect, and the only part of the body lacking is a small por tion of the left ala of the ness. Some idea of her weight may be conceived when it is stated, and is a fact, that it took two horses and a wagon to remove her. The weight of her body is now estimated by good judges to be at least 1,000 pounds. The remains have been kiid away in Prospect Graveyard, Quiney, O., where they now are, but Mr. Kelli-son yesterday promised them to your correspondent and a scientific gentle-man present, who intend to present them to one of the medical museums of the State. Sidney Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer,

# A Fellow-Feeling.

The manager of a dramatic combination playing an engagement in Detroit was approached on the last day by a stranger, who asked for a pass for that evening:
"Why should I give you a pass?" was

the blunt demand.
"On account of the fellow-feeling," was the screne reply.
"Sir, I do not know you."

"Neither do I know you, but that isn't the fellow-feeling I had reference to." "Do you belong to the profession?" "Then I fail to see how there is any-

thing in common,"
"You struck this town last Monday, didn't you?" asked the stranger.

"So did I, and I'm going out of it tonight dead broke, same as you. That's my point, may it please the court. The "court" whistled a melancholy tune, figured up the cash receipts once more, and then wrote the pass without further argument.

It all came from educating his daughter at a seminary. She reproved her father for wiping his mouth on the table cloth, and he went to the barn and hung himself .- Detroit Free Press.

When the Fee Comes In.

United by Light Control Contro

A newly elected Justice of the Peace who had been used to drawing deeds and wills, and little else, was called upon as his first official act to marry a comple who came into his office very hurrielly and told him their purpose. He lost no time in removing his hat, and remarked, "Hats off in the presence of the Court," All being uncovered, he said, "Hold up your right hands. You, John Marvin, do solemnly swear that to the best of your knowledge an' belief you take this yer woman ter have an' ter hold for yer self, yer heirs, exckyerters, administrators and assigns, for yer an' their use an' behoof forever?"

"I do," answered the groom, "You, Alice Ewer, take this yer man for yer husband, ter have an' ter hold for ever; and you do further swear that you are lawled yescal in fee simple, are fire from all incumbrance, and her good right to self, burgain and convey to the said grantee yerself, yer heirs, administrators and assigns?

"I do," said the bride, rather doubtful, "Well, John, that'll be about a dollar in fifty cents."

"Are we married?" asked the bride.

"Yes, when the fee comes in.

Alter same fumbling it was preduced. who had been used to drawing deeds and wills, and little else, was called upon as

"Age we married?" asked the bride.

"Yes, when the fee comes in."
After some fumbling it was produced and handed to the "Court," who pocketed it and continuous "Know all men by these presents, that I, being in good benavior and mid disposin' mind, in consideration of a dellar 'n' fifty cents to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do and by these presents have declared you man and wire during good behavior and mid other was considered by the Court."

Mach corn increased my thirst, findle or in justing I was the Tantalias curred.

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss, A weak voice made is of angle think? It was the Tantalias curred.

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss, A weak voice made is of angle think?

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss, A weak voice made is disknoss, A weak voice made is disknoss, A weak voice made is of angle think?

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss, A weak voice made is of angle think?

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss, A weak voice made is of angle think?

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss, A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss, A weak voice made is of angle think?

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss, A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss, A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss, A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss,
A weak voice made of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss,
A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss,
A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss,
A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss,
A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss,
A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss,
A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss,
A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss,
A weak voice made is of angle think;

Saddenly, in the thirt disknoss,
A weak voice mad

Not Up on Goats.

The goat is an every-day sight, and the man who does not study him and learn his ways and habits has only him self to blame. Saturday forenoon a "William" was quicity feeding on Columbia street when a lead of household goods went past. The owner kept pase with the wagon, carrying under his arm a fine mirror about five feet long. At he came opposite the goat he med frachel, and of course he had to stop and tell why he was changing locations and how much he expected to be benefited. The sweet along the first had a brickhalt. The glass was heavy, and he naturally dropped one end to the walk to rest his arm.

Had this man been a close observer he we ald have seen the yeat and wished he had brickhalt. The first had a brickhalt. Had be made goat mature a study he would have known better than to lower the glass. But he we upon the green had be well as brickhalt. The down the plans. But he was followed the trickhalt. The glass was heavy, and he naturally dropped one end to the walk to rest his arm.

Had this man been a close observer he we ald have seen the yeat and wished he had a brickhalt. Had be made goat mature a study he would have known better than to lower the glass. But he we upon the glass is a brickhalt of the made goat mature a study he would have known better than to lower the glass. But he were a man who despised the trifles of life, and there each a tight, tight clase, but he was followed. The surgeons and heighted had fled. The surgeons and heighted fleat fled. The surgeons and height fleat spile. And there is not head for the surgeon and height fleat. The surgeons and height fleat fleat. The surgeons and height fleat. T

ter than to lower the glass. But he was a main who despised the trilles of life, and he was beling bow many bons of coal the new house would save him this winder, when the gord, who had been gotting mad for two long minutes at sight of a rival in the mirror, went through the glass like a thunderbolt, and prepad into the street with the trame clinging to his shaggy sides. All that ripping, and cursing, and cussing—all the opening of front doors—all the impures by an excited crowd, could have been saved had the citizen but backoned to the smallest boy on the steect and asked him to give away a few points on goals,—Exchange.

Butting cell passess be suit,

06! commiss, ye know our distresses Whenever the fewer largest the dealing size of the tripicity and the dealing asks with a largest the providing size of coursels, ye know our distresses the learner from the surface and a strength of the resolution of the strength of the resolution of the strength of the resolution of the form of the

# Wearing a Mask.

What a good thing it would be if women would only speak their minds. There is nothing that honest men desire more than to understand that mysterious race that is so like them, and yet so unifie, who is so like them, and yet so milke, who want of a little truthfulness in con-

# An Editor's Trials.

No words can tell how much Thack ray's generous soul suffered in his edi-ornal espacity. There is a class of peole who look upon an editor's office as a areau of general relief; young widows ith numerous children send in manuriots with a frank avowal that they are one cions of possessing no literary ability fastever, but that they feel sure this or hat one will be accepted, as otherwise bey and their little ones must starve; re are farmer boys, who write diagon dly across brown wrapping paper, and eg for favor as a means of acquiring an education; there are thousands who have failed at everything else, but are sure they can write; some are preten-tions and impudent, others modest and appealing, and with the latter it is par-ticularly hard to deal. A great many are vituperative, and look upon the editor as to love, honor, protect and cherish me a deposit installed to crush all rising genus. More than once, when Thackwhich he could not use, the writers reproached him for suppressing matter which surpassed his own. The work became unendurable to him, and he gave it

# Use of Woolen Clothing.

Prof. Jæger, of Stuttgart, recommends the use of woolen clothing both in summer and winter, and has invented claims the accumulation of fat and water normal clothing has two essential prop-

1. It consists exclusively of wool, fiber (cotton or lineu).
2. It makes a strong point in keeping warm the middle line of the front of the

body.

But the principal peculiarity of the clothing is the exclusive use of sheep's wool, even avoiding pocket and other

linings of cotton,

THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH. [A fraternal salutation imprired by the yellow-fever

Our bands not in a tight, tight clasp,

#### The Game of Boston. The game at eards called "Boston,"

and like them, and yet so unlike, who dance their homes but not their thoughts, who are so shrewd, so practical and so or actional. The poor men yearn the break slown the invisible harrier and see into the real life of those they love so well; but the loved ones smile and eluster and say pretty things, and ingenious things and things they have borrowed things and things they have borrowed. rou me trand improved in the horrowing, each player twice, and deals six cards at never one word of the real thoughts the last time around. If the first player that are working in their busy brains, can make, or thinks be can make five tricks from his hand, he says: "I go think the women like it, and the women accept it all because they think it is nan's nearly it all because they think it is nan's nature; and the men think women empty-headed angels, and the women think men are fine tatelligent brutes; and make the number of tricks he bids for, he two chasses go on loving and despise he must pay to each competitor a forfeit, ag one another accordingly, and all for regulated by a scale of prices agreed. The Number of Rich People in Paris. imperative; without it the game is impossible. It is accounted the most complex and difficult of all games at cards, and is therefore a favorite with professional gamblers. Boston has been played in France and England, where it is often spoken of as the American game. Benamin Franklin has the reputation of ntroducing it in Paris. He gave it the name of his entive city, and is said to have been a very clever player. The philosophers of the eighteenth century, who were his companions in France, were very fond of the game and delighted in its novelty. Baron d'Holbach is reported to have said that only a man of genius could excel at Boston. The game s always been played more or less in the Southwest, where much money it still lost and won by it.

# Diary of a Dollar.

Found myself yesterday morning in the pocket of a man who had promised

eray paid out of his own purse for articles Broken. In a hundred pieces, Lying disjecta membra, etc., in grim saloon tills But I anticipate.

I was on the reserve force and laid by to pay a bill. My comrade was a 50-cent piece who was expected to pay that day's expenses.
Suddenly this comrade disappeared.

On dit, he was borrowed. I came next, I went thus: For a cigar after breakfast, 10 cents; sort of normal dress by which he for a glass of beer at 10 a. m., 5 cents; for four glasses of beer for the crowd at

in the system can be prevented. This | 12 m., 20 cents; for another cigar, 10 cents; for boot-blacking, 5 cents; for a shave, 15 cents; for fruit, 10 cents; for car fares, 20 cents; for another glass of avoiding all materials woven from plant | beer, 5 cents. Verily, what a shadow is a \$! What a shadow it pursues !- New York Graphic,

> THE Emory City (British Columbia) Sentinel says it is read in every house in that town; but there are only two houses, and one of those is the office of the Sen tinel newspaper.

#### ALL SORTS.

A CHINAMAN has entered the Harvard Freshmen class.

George Banchoff says Washington was six feet two inches high. OFFENBACH made much money from

his operas, but died poor. MRS. FLORENCE'S costumes in the "Mighty Dollar" are insured for \$25,-

A Pans shop had 67,000 customers one day this fall, and sold \$280,000 worth

VERMONT has four venerable ex-Governors living, each of whom is more than

80 years old. What is the difference between a fixed star and a meteor? One is a sun, the other a derier.

Tire woman who has the best time at a party is the woman who has the great-est show of real lace.

Tun Rochester Herald says that the man who has a corner in pork should be made to squeal.

A Nevada bull report says: "Miss Honora X, was fail of celat—in fact, the celatist lady present,"

The honey crop is a pronounced failure by one-half. So that we have not a sweet thing in bees this year.

No Lass than 5,000 Chinamen are now building railroads in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia.

ATLANTA has a new enterprise, a watch manufactory. It begins with facilities for turning out six watches per day,

W. W. Concours, of Washington, has given away \$1,000,000 in public benefac-tions and \$1,000,000 in private charities, HENRY WALLACE and Jane Wallace,

his wife, have entered college at Wes-leyan University, Ct., as "Freshmen," Spain, with only 17,000,000 of inhabitants, turns out yearly twice as much wheat as does Italy, with 28,000,000 of inhabitants. inhabitants.

On the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the capture of Rome, all political offenders were par-doned by the King of Italy.

The postal savings banks in Italy take in twice as much money as they pay out, the institution being considered safe and convenient by the people. A man collector returned to Memphis on horseback with a bag full of gold and

silver coin. The horse ran away, the bag burst, and a great crowd followed for a mile, picking up the money. An effort is on foot at Washington to procure the assembling there of a world's convention to promote international arbitration, Sept. 3, 1883, the centennial

of the acknowledgment of American independence. "EVERYBODY is looking at Rhode Island," remarks the editor of the Providence Dispatch in the course of an edit-orial on "The Duty of the Honr," This explains the recent advance in the price

of microscopes. Phopantry has increased to such an extent in New York since the telephone was introduced that the company has been forced to put up a sign: "Please don't swear through the telephone," over

each instrument. Is swixgrag healthy?" asks a young lady. It is, under some circumstances, But if the hinge breaks, the pastime is not only unhealthy, but dangerous, We are always glad to extend to the young and inexperienced the knowledge attained by years of experience,

KEEPING poultry of somekind or other is almost universa; in China, The poorest household has, wherever practicable, its pert cock and three or four lean hons. which stalk hungrily in and out of the mud shanty in search of anything eata-ble that no one cise of the family may

Inspect to able to digest.

It has been estimated that of the horses in the world Austria has 1,367,000; Hungary, 2,179,000; France, about 3,-000,000; Russia, 21,470,000; Germany, 3,352,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 2,255,000; Turkey, about 1,000,000; the United States, 9,504,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Canada, 2,624,000; Urnguay, 1,600,000.

M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu attempts to calculate approximately the number of rich persons actually living in Paris, He takes as his principal basis of calculation the value of the houses in the French capital; and upon these figures builds up his theory, on the assumption that the less wealthy inhabitants spend about onesixth of their income in house rent, while the richer house-holders spend on an average from one-eighth to one-tenth. It will be easy for those who agree with him to follow out the theory when they have the following list of rents, as extracted from an official source: It appears that there are 10,000 private houses or apartments, the rents of which range from £160 to £320 a year, 3,000 between £320 and £540, and 1 400 between the latter sum and £1,080. Finally, there are 421 houses, or rather palaces, the rent of which exceeds £1,080. It is not necessary to follow out the sums by which the incomes of these various classes of rich men is traced out, but it may suffice to say that M. Beaulieu reckons that there are about 8 000 persons in Paris who spend incomes of £2 000 and up-ward; and this will be seen by the aid of the figures already given to be fully borne out by the facts. The conclusion is also supported by the returns of horses and carriages kept in the capital, which show that there are from 7,500 to 8,000 persons who keep private horses,—Economist Français.

# Clear Grit.

A plucky Kentucky school ma'am is Miss Hillbreth, of Hopkins County. She attempted to punish a boy named Merrill for some mindeamor, when the youth drew his knife. Miss Hillbreth unarmed him, and he brought a club to his assistance, but she finally whipped him. That night the boy's father went to Miss Hillbreth's boarding-house and cursed her shamefully. The next day he went to the school-house to continue his abuse, but the lady had armed herself with a pistol and dared Merrill to enter the door. Merrill ran home, and was returning with a shot-gun, when he was arrested by an officer, but soon escaped, and is now at large.